

THE CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY
IN CANADA AND SASKATCHEWAN

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OUTLINE

Introduction

Canada's system of government has three main characteristics:

- parliamentary democracy: the people elect representatives to the House of Commons and the Legislatures to pass laws. The executive, or Cabinet, must be selected from among the legislators.
- federal state: the central government in Ottawa and the provincial governments are together responsible for governing Canada; they have distinct powers within their jurisdictions.
- constitutional monarchy: Queen Elizabeth II, as Queen of Canada, is Head of State. She is represented by the Governor General and Lieutenant Governors.

The Crown in Canada

Canada has been a monarchy since its earliest days under the French regime and then in the British Empire. In 1867 the Fathers of Confederation chose to continue the monarchy in the new nation. The monarchy was re-affirmed in the 1982 Constitution Act. At the top of our system are two separate positions: Head of State - the Queen; and Head of Government - the Prime Minister or Premiers.

The Monarch as Head of State

"The Crown" is the institution which represents the power of the people above government and political parties. It links the legislature, executive and judiciary. The Queen, who personifies the Crown, is at the head of our country. So Canadians swear allegiance to the Queen, not to a flag or constitution, and she is head of the Armed Forces.

Queen Elizabeth is represented by the Governor General for the whole of Canada and by Lieutenant Governors in each province; they perform most of her duties as Head of State.

The Queen and Government

The elected federal and provincial governments, led by the Prime Minister and Premiers, govern Canada. The Queen, Governor General and Lieutenant Governors always accept their advice; however the signature of the Queen's representative is necessary for government acts to be valid. The Queen and her representatives are above party politics; the Prime Minister and Premiers are leaders of political parties.

The Queen and Parliament or Legislature

The Queen's representative reads the "Speech from the Throne" at the opening of Parliament or Legislature; this is the outline of the government's plans for the session. The Queen's representative must give "royal assent" to bills before they become law.

Reserve Powers

In case of an emergency, the Queen's representatives could dismiss the government or dissolve the House of Commons or Legislature; they could also refuse royal assent to bills. However, these powers, like an insurance policy, are very rarely used. The Crown's main responsibility is to make sure that there is always a Prime Minister or Premier and government in office.

Symbols and Ceremonial

The Queen and her representatives are entitled to certain honours. These include special flags, guards of honour, gun salutes, musical salutes, and uniformed aides-de-camp. The Royal Family, Governor General and Lieutenant Governor take part in a lot of ceremonial and social events, and support many good causes. They are patrons of the arts and of many voluntary organizations.

The Crown, representing the monarchy, appears on the main symbols of Canada and Saskatchewan: coats of arms, the mace in the Legislature, the Lieutenant Governor's flag, etc. Honours such as the Order of Canada and the Saskatchewan Award of Merit are given to citizens in the Queen's name and their medals bear the Crown. The Queen's head appears on coins.

Other Countries

The United States has a very different system of government from Canada's. It is a republic with an elected President, who is both head of state and head of government. However, there are a number of other countries which, like Canada, are constitutional monarchies - both inside the Commonwealth (Britain, Australia, etc.) and outside (Belgium, Denmark, Japan, etc.). Queen Elizabeth is also Head of the Commonwealth - a free association of countries across the world which developed out of the old British Empire.

1. INTRODUCTION

Canada's political system has three main characteristics:

- parliamentary democracy: members are elected from constituencies to represent the people; the executive branch, or Cabinet, comprises ministers who must themselves be parliamentarians. The system of "responsible government" means that the ministers must retain the confidence of a majority of the elected members in the House of Commons or Legislature.
- federal state: there are two jurisdictions, the central government in Ottawa and the provincial governments; these jurisdictions are "co-sovereign", in that each has exclusive constitutional responsibilities as well as some shared ones; together they make up the Canadian State.
- constitutional monarchy: the Sovereign, Queen Elizabeth II, as Queen of Canada, is the Canadian Head of State; she is represented in Canada by the Governor General and in the Provinces by the Lieutenant Governors.

2. THE CROWN IN CANADA

Although Queen Elizabeth II is best known as Queen of the United Kingdom, it is not on that basis that Canadians offer her allegiance. She is, quite separately, Sovereign of Canada by deliberate choice of Canadians. (She is similarly Queen of Australia, New Zealand, and a number of smaller Commonwealth countries.) In fact, Canada has always been a monarchy - under the Kings of France in the 17th and 18th centuries, as colonies under the British Crown in the 18th and 19th centuries, and as a kingdom in its own right since 1867. Canada is thus the beneficiary of centuries of evolution from absolute monarchy, where the Sovereign actually ruled, to the modern constitutional monarchy, where the Sovereign reigns but does not rule.

At Confederation in 1867, the representatives of the four original provinces specifically chose the constitutional monarchy as part of the political framework of the new nation. The British North America Act stipulated that "the Executive Government and authority of and over Canada continues and is vested in the Queen". In 1952 Elizabeth II was proclaimed in Canada "by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom, Canada and her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith". The most recent reaffirmation of the monarchy in Canada is found in the Constitution Act of 1982, which "repatriated" the amendment of the constitution from Britain. Any change to the position of the Queen or her vice-regal representatives now requires the unanimous consent of Parliament and all the provinces.

Canada thus maintains a fundamental and historic distinction between Crown and government - between Head of State (the Queen) and Head of Government (the Prime Minister or Premier). Symbolically, the Queen is at the top of the tables of precedence for Canada and the provinces, immediately followed by the Governor General for Canada and by the Lieutenant Governor in each province.

3. THE MONARCH AS HEAD OF STATE

a. The Theory of the Crown

"The Crown" is a subtle, abstract concept representing the supreme executive power of the State in a constitutional monarchy. This power is placed above and outside the governmental structure and political parties of the day; power is given to them temporarily and in trust by the Crown on behalf of the people. Thus one institution (the government) does not possess power but exercises it; while the other institution (the Crown) possesses power but does not exercise it (MacKinnon). "The government rules. It does not reign. The Crown reigns ... the power of the state is held in a non-partisan office above the conflicts and divisions of the political process" (Monet).

The Crown joins together the component parts of the State: the legislative (Parliament or Legislature), the executive (Cabinet, government, civil service), and judicial (the Courts). The Crown's representative is commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces. The Crown links the provinces and the central government in the federal State. (In addition, the Queen, as Head of the Commonwealth, personally links Canada to its Commonwealth partners.)

b. The Monarch Personifying the Nation

The Sovereign (currently Queen Elizabeth II) personifies the Crown. She is therefore the personal symbol of allegiance, unity and authority for all Canadians, and custodian of the democratic powers vested in the Crown.

Conversely, it should be emphasized that in a constitutional monarchy the State is personified in the Sovereign. This explains one of the key characteristics of the Canadian system of government. M.P.s and M.L.A.s, Cabinet ministers, civil servants, military and police personnel all swear allegiance to the Queen (not to a flag or constitution); so do new citizens at the citizenship ceremony. Elections are called, and laws are promulgated, in the Queen's name. Court summons are issued in the name of the Queen. Judicial proceedings in criminal cases are referred to as "Regina (= the Queen) vs. ----". Public land is "Crown land". Public inquiries may be called "Royal Commissions". Government contracts are established between the individual or company and "Her Majesty" in right of Canada or the province.

The Manitoba historian W.L. Morton pointed out that because of this allegiance to a person uniting Canadians at the top, "there is no pressure for uniformity, there is no Canadian way of life. Any one ... can be a subject of the Queen and a citizen of Canada without in any way ceasing to be himself". The monarchy is therefore well adapted to Canada's regional, bilingual and multicultural character.

c. The Collective Canadian Crown

The other interesting characteristic of the Canadian Head of State, or "Canadian Crown" (Monet), is what has been called the "team of governors" or "collective headship of State" (MacKinnon). The Governor General and Lieutenant Governors together represent the Queen, embody the Crown respectively in right of Canada and of the provinces, and exercise the Queen's powers on her behalf in their jurisdictions. This means that the Canadian Crown benefits from the mystique and historic prestige of an ancient hereditary monarchy, while making it thoroughly indigenous through the local representatives of the Sovereign. One cannot do without the other: the Governor General and Lieutenant Governors derive their legitimacy and prestige from the Queen; the Queen is truly Canadian by virtue of her vice-regal representatives.

4. THE QUEEN AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

As early as 1926 (with the Balfour Declaration), the Governor General ceased to represent the British government and became the personal representative of the Sovereign in Canada. This was confirmed with the Statute of Westminster in 1931. Powers of the King were gradually transferred to the Governor General, culminating with the Letters Patent of 1947. The Governor General was henceforth authorized to exercise all the Sovereign's powers in right of Canada on the advice of the Canadian government. The Queen only exercises her powers as Head of State when personally in Canada and when appointing a Governor General - again on the advice of the Canadian government. The Governor General is not Head of State, but normally acts on the Queen's behalf. "The Crown's powers have all been placed as far as the Queen is concerned in a permanent and unbreakable trust in the hands of the Governor General of Canada" (MacKinnon).

5. THE QUEEN AND THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

The relationship between the Sovereign and the Lieutenant Governor was not envisaged in the same way by the British North America Act: rather than being the Queen's direct representative, the Lieutenant Governor was seen as the Governor General's representative and an agent of federal power (which appoints and pays the Lieutenant Governors). However, custom, evolution, convention and legal precedents have fundamentally altered the perspective on the provincial vice-regal office. The Lieutenant Governor, though continuing to be a federal appointee and holding

some residual federal powers, is now seen primarily as the Queen's direct, personal representative, embodying the Crown in right of the province. (A court decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council established this in 1892. For a thorough discussion, see Saywell, chapters I and VII.) The Lieutenant Governor therefore acts with respect to a province just as the Governor General does for Canada, and exercises the Queen's powers as Head of State in the province. Thus, in a very real sense, Queen Elizabeth is Queen of Saskatchewan. This is important in a federal State: the Lieutenant Governor, and the provincial Crown which he or she personifies, symbolize the sovereignty of the provincial government within Confederation; the direct link with the Sovereign is essential to the constitutional status of the province.

6. THE QUEEN AND GOVERNMENT

By long-standing convention, the executive powers of the Sovereign are exercised only "on advice" of the Prime Minister or Premier and government of the day. The Queen, Governor General or Lieutenant Governor, although technically free to refuse advice, by convention invariably accept it. In so doing, they give final legitimacy to the acts of the government, fulfilling the role of the Crown as repository of power on behalf of the people. So it is that executive acts are formally accomplished by the "Governor General-in-Council" or the "Lieutenant Governor-in-Council", and are known as "orders-in-council"; these must be signed by the Governor General or Lieutenant Governor in order to be valid.

Executive power, of course, is actually exercised by the government of the day. But the Canadian and provincial Cabinets - and the Prime Minister and Premier - are not identified as such in constitutional or legal documents. Instead, Canadian texts always refer to the "Queen's Privy Council for Canada"; the Prime Minister and ministers are first of all "Privy Councillors" (for life), and the Canadian Cabinet functions in theory as a committee of the Privy Council (which includes all living former ministers and some honorary appointees). In the provinces, the Cabinet is called the "Executive Council", a historic name symbolizing the parliamentary practice of selecting the Queen's ministers, or councillors, from among the elected legislators; and the Premier is "President of the Executive Council". Both Prime Minister and Premier are the Queen's "First Ministers" in their respective jurisdictions.

While bound to accept the advice of First Minister and Cabinet ministers, the Sovereign's representative can exercise considerable influence. The British constitutional expert Walter Bagehot stated that the Sovereign has three rights: the right to be consulted, the right to encourage, and the right to warn. In this context, the Monarch or vice-regal representative, as Head

of State, is of course expected to be non-partisan and politically neutral; the Prime Minister and Premiers, as heads of government, are, appropriately, partisan leaders of political parties.

7. THE QUEEN AND PARLIAMENT OR LEGISLATURE

The Parliament of Canada comprises the Queen, the Senate and the House of Commons. Provincial Legislatures comprise the Lieutenant Governor and the elected Members of the Assembly. It is the Governor General who formally dissolves the House of Commons and summons it again in the Queen's name; the Lieutenant Governor does likewise for the Legislature. Between elections, the Queen's representative prorogues the sessions and recalls the members. Elected members are thus brought together by the Sovereign on behalf of the people.

All bills must receive royal assent before they become law, and this is given in the Queen's name by the Governor General or Lieutenant Governor as the final, formal step in the legislative process. This is why bills always contain the introductory phrase, "Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons/the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, enacts as follows". Note that in Canada, bills are not "signed into law"; royal assent is given at a ceremony where the Queen's representative simply nods when asked to give assent. In Saskatchewan, after Royal Assent is given, the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly says "In Her Majesty's name, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor doth assent to this Bill".

Similarly, appropriations for public spending are prefaced by a request to the Lieutenant Governor from the Legislature through a resolution that certain sums "be granted to Her Majesty". The phrase a "humble address" to the Lieutenant Governor reminds us of the respect owed to the custodian of our formal powers. The official Opposition is known as "Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition", reflecting the allegiance of both sides of the House to a non-partisan Sovereign.

One of the best-known parliamentary traditions is the opening of Parliament by the Governor General and of the Legislature by the Lieutenant Governor. In this time-honoured ceremony the Queen's representative reads the "Speech from the Throne" - an outline of the government's plans for the new legislative session. While of course the speech is written by the government, its reading by the vice-regal person again symbolizes the role of the Crown as the formal repository of power in the State.

8. POWERS OF THE CANADIAN CROWN

a. Continuity of Government

The Governor General or Lieutenant Governor has the prime responsibility of ensuring that there is always a First Minister. An election must take place within five years after a government takes office at both the federal and provincial levels, and after an election the Queen's representative calls upon the leader of the party holding the majority of the seats in the House of Commons or Legislature to become First Minister and to form a government. If no party holds a clear majority of the seats in Parliament or the Legislature, then the Queen's representative must call upon an elected member who he or she believes would be able to command a majority in the House of Commons or the Legislature.

If a minority government is in office and is defeated in the House of Commons or in the Legislature, the Governor General or the Lieutenant Governor may dissolve the House or Assembly and call for a new election; or alternatively may call on someone else from the House or Assembly to be First Minister and to form a government, if he or she is of the opinion that this person would be able to command a majority of the members. (This second alternative was followed in the Province of Ontario in 1985.)

The duty of calling upon someone to be First Minister and form a government also falls on the Queen's representative if a Prime Minister or Premier resigns, dies, or becomes incompetent while in office.

It should be noted that when there is a change of First Minister, the new nominee is Prime Minister or Premier designate (and not "elect") until he or she assumes office, because the First Minister is designated by the Queen's representative and not directly elected. Under the Canadian system there is always continuity of government; a First Minister remains in office until a successor is named - and sworn in - by the Crown's representative.

b. Reserve or Emergency Powers

There are some reserve or emergency powers held by the Crown. The Queen's representative can theoretically dismiss ministers, even entire governments, if he or she believes there is a sufficient emergency. (The Governor General did in fact dismiss the Prime Minister and government in Australia in 1975 and called on the Leader of the Opposition to form a new administration.) The Governor General or Lieutenant Governor can also dissolve the Parliament or Legislature or refuse dissolution, but this is almost invariably done "on advice".

Theoretically, a Governor General or Lieutenant Governor can refuse Royal Assent to a bill, and in the case of a province can "reserve" Royal Assent and refer the bill to the Governor General for consideration. This power of "reservation" could come into play if the Lieutenant Governor were of the opinion that the bill was beyond the legislative authority of the provincial legislature. The last use of the power of "reservation" in Canada was in 1961 in Saskatchewan.

However, the reserve or emergency powers of the Crown are very rarely exercised. They are seen as an insurance policy; their value is considered to be as a guarantee of democratic freedoms and as an act of last resort. "The Queen, the Governor General and the Lieutenant Governors are the custodians of the constitution. Their responsibility is to see that the rules are followed, both the written and the unwritten" (Monet).

9. SYMBOLS, CEREMONIAL AND HONOURS

The Head of State in any country performs valuable symbolic functions on behalf of the people. In a constitutional monarchy, this is enhanced by the history, tradition and pageantry associated with the Crown and Royal Family. The separation between the roles of Head of State and Head of Government means that the Queen or her vice-regal representative can handle a large share of the ceremonial obligations which are inevitable in any society, thus freeing the Prime Minister or Premier to concentrate on the business of government.

a. Royal and Vice-Regal Prerogatives

Symbolically, it is the Queen or her representatives, rather than the heads of government, who are entitled to certain official honours. The Queen, Governor General and Lieutenant Governors have royal or vice-regal flags or standards, flown on their vehicles and buildings. They are entitled to a 100-person guard of honour. The Queen, members of the Royal Family and the Governor General are entitled to 21-gun salutes on official occasions; the Lieutenant Governor receives a 15-gun salute. At such occasions the Queen also receives a musical royal salute ("God Save The Queen" and "O Canada" in full), while her vice-regal representatives receive a vice-regal salute (part of each anthem). At State and official functions it is customary to propose a Toast to the Queen as Canada's Head of State (this is known as the "Loyal Toast"). In Saskatchewan it is also customary at major official functions to play or sing Canada's Royal Anthem, "God Save The Queen", as well as our country's National Anthem, "O Canada".

The Queen has the title of "Her Majesty" and her Consort, The Duke of Edinburgh, "His Royal Highness". The Governor General and spouse are both called "His (or Her) Excellency"; the Lieutenant Governor and spouse are called "His (or Her) Honour". The Queen and the vice-regal representatives are always accompanied on official occasions by uniformed equerries or

aides-de-camp - senior military or police officers. In Saskatchewan, the historic, horse-drawn provincial landau is reserved for the Royal Family, Governor General and Lieutenant Governor, and visiting Heads of State.

b. State Ceremonial

Colour, pageantry, pomp and circumstance are valuable and legitimate aspects of life of any nation - what one writer has called "civil religion", the decorative functions which help make citizens feel part of a community and express collective emotion and national pride. In Canada, these functions are primarily carried out by the Crown. An important duty of the Queen or her representative is therefore presiding at major state ceremonial occasions - openings of Parliament or Legislature, investitures, Remembrance Day and other memorial occasions, anniversary events, public celebrations, official openings of public works, etc. The Sovereign's representatives are hosts at State dinners. The Governor General has the special duty of receiving Letters of Credence from ambassadors, giving official sanction to representatives to Canada of foreign countries. Thus the Head of State fulfils the mandate of the Crown to symbolize, unify and personify the entire nation or province.

c. Royal Patronage

The Sovereign or her representatives act as patrons of worthy causes and volunteer or non-profit organizations and attend their functions to lend the prestige of the Crown. They play an important role as patrons of the arts. Some particularly deserving organizations are granted the title "royal" by the Queen, for example the Royal Canadian Legion, the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, and the Royal Life Saving Society.

Similarly, a number of Armed Forces regiments are entitled to the term "royal", and many have the Queen or members of the Royal Family as their symbolic heads. A local example is the Royal Regina Rifles, whose Colonel-in-Chief is The Princess Royal (Princess Anne). The names of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary show their special links to the Crown. All badges and crests of the Armed Forces and the RCMP bear the Crown, as do those of many other police forces such as the Ontario Provincial Police and the city police forces in Saskatchewan. The Monarch and her representatives play a key role in military and RCMP tradition and ceremonial. All this serves to emphasize police and military allegiance to the Sovereign rather than the government of the day.

d. Visual Symbols

The visual symbols of the State reflect Canada's monarchical heritage. In addition to military and police emblems, the coats of arms of Canada and Saskatchewan include the Crown and other royal symbols. In the case of Saskatchewan, the coat of arms inaugurated in 1986 was first approved by the Queen, then formally authorized through a Royal Warrant signed by the Governor General, and finally proclaimed by the Lieutenant Governor. As "Her Majesty's Arms in right of Saskatchewan" the emblem bears the royal lion and the Crown - showing the Province's direct link to the Sovereign. Throughout the Saskatchewan Legislative Building one finds the Crown, Royal Cypher and coats of arms as integral parts of the decoration. The Crown is used on the Lieutenant Governor's letterhead. The vice-regal flag displays the province's shield of arms surmounted by the Crown and surrounded by ten maple leaves on a royal blue background. The Governor General's flag shows the royal lion surmounted by the Crown.

The maces in the House of Commons and Legislative Assembly - symbols of legislative authority - bear the Crown. The Great Seal of Canada, which is affixed to official Canadian documents, shows the Queen seated on a throne and the text in English and French, "Elizabeth II, Queen of Canada". Coins of the realm bear the effigy of the Sovereign and the words "Elizabeth II D.G. Regina" (Elizabeth II, Deo Gratia Regina - Latin for "by the Grace of God, Queen"). A portrait of the Queen appears on certain currency notes (\$1, \$2, \$20) and postage stamps.

e. Honours and Decorations

Finally, the Sovereign is "fount of honours": official awards and decorations of the State are conferred on citizens in the Queen's name. The Order of Canada, Order of Military Merit, medals for gallantry, national bravery decorations, medals for police, corrections officers and firefighters bear the Crown and are considered as the Queen's honours. The Queen may also confer her personal honours on Canadians - for example, the Order of Merit and the Royal Victorian Order. Saskatchewan, like some other provinces, has established a provincial honour under the patronage of the Crown, the Saskatchewan Award of Merit. The medal bears the Crown above the province's shield of arms and is conferred by the Lieutenant Governor at a formal investiture - thus representing recognition of citizens through the Crown by the people of the province.

10. OTHER COUNTRIES

a. Differences With the United States

Canada and the United States of America are both federal states. However, unlike Canada, the United States is not a parliamentary democracy, but a congressional one. Due to the separation of powers the President and Cabinet cannot be members of Congress, and are not "responsible" to the elected representatives in the same way as Canadian Cabinets. The United States is also a republic and has a presidential system of government. This means that the elected President is both Head of State and Head of Government; there is no distinction as in Canada between the formal repository of power (and holder of reserve or emergency powers) and the exercise of power. The President therefore is expected to be both a partisan political figure and a national symbol of unity. (See Eugene Forsey, How Canadians Govern Themselves, for a study of this question.)

b. Other Constitutional Monarchies

While the American system of government is very different from that of Canada, a number of other countries are, like Canada, constitutional monarchies.

Queen Elizabeth is Head of State of a number of Commonwealth countries, ranging from the large to the tiny: the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Grenada, Jamaica, Mauritius, Papua New Guinea, St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Solomon Islands, and Tuvalu. Apart from the United Kingdom, where the Queen normally resides, these countries, like Canada, have a Governor General representing the Sovereign. Australia, as a federal state, resembles Canada even more closely, with Governors representing the Queen in each State. (Incidentally, these Governors have an even more direct link to the Sovereign than Canadian Lieutenant Governors, because they are appointed by the Queen on advice of the State government, rather than by the Governor General-in-Council. State honours are also conferred directly by the Queen.)

The Queen is not Head of State of all Commonwealth countries. Many (like India or Cyprus or Nigeria) are republics which acknowledge the Queen only as Head of the Commonwealth. Others are "national monarchies" with their own king or queen - for example, Malaysia and Tonga. Outside the Commonwealth there are a number of constitutional monarchies: Belgium, Bhutan, Denmark, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, The Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Thailand.

11. BIBLIOGRAPHY

For further reading on the Crown, the Queen, the vice-regal offices, and on the constitutional monarchy and parliamentary government in Canada, the following may be helpful:

a. Books

DAWSON, R. MacGregor. The Government of Canada, revised by Norman Ward; Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1970.

MacKINNON, Frank. The Crown in Canada; Calgary: Glenbow-Alberta Institute, McClelland and Stewart West, 1976.

McTEER, Maureen. Parliament: Canada's Democracy and How It Works; Toronto: Random House, 1987. (This book is intended for children age 10 to 14.)

MONET, Jacques. The Canadian Crown; Toronto/Vancouver: Clarke, Irwin and Company, 1979.

MORTON, W.L. The Canadian Identity; Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1961.

SAYWELL, John T. The Office of Lieutenant Governor; Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1957; revised edition published by Copp Clark Pitman Ltd., 1986.

b. Booklets/Pamphlets

(i) The PROVINCE OF ONTARIO has published two interesting booklets related to the provincial Crown:

Pomp and Circumstance, Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 1984 (an historical celebration of Queen's Park).

Loyalty in a Changing World, Office of the Premier, 1985 (on the contemporary role of the Lieutenant Governor).

(ii) BRITISH COLUMBIA has produced a concise, colourful booklet called Canada ... How Our Democracy Works, which devotes considerable space to the Crown.

(iii) The PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN has the following booklets or pamphlets:

The Legislative Assembly: Responsibility and Representation in Saskatchewan, by Gordon Barnhart, Clerk of the Legislature; Legislative Assembly Office, 1982. (This booklet gives a detailed explanation of how the Legislature and its committees function, how bills are passed, the role of M.L.A.s, etc.)

The Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, pamphlet published by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, giving a succinct description of the Legislature, the Speaker, and parliamentary government.

Saskatchewan Coat of Arms, published by Information Services, Executive Council, in 1986. Intended for a school audience, this booklet describes the coat of arms adopted in 1986 and explains the heraldry and symbolism of the Province's emblem.

Saskatchewan Award of Merit 1986 and 1987 (published by the Protocol Office) - explains the Province's highest honour and includes biographies of the recipients.

The Visit of The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh to Saskatchewan 1987 - this commemorative booklet, published by the Provincial Secretary in 1988, shows photos from the October 1987 Royal Visit and includes speeches given by the Premier and the Queen on Canada's constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy.

(iv) The GOVERNMENT OF CANADA (Supply and Services Canada, 1984) distributes a useful booklet entitled How Canadians Govern Themselves, by Eugene A. Forsey.

The Department of the SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA has published an excellent Canadian Symbols Kit (Supply and Services Canada, 1987). This includes loose-leaf pages on the symbols of Canada, its provinces and territories. Of particular interest are the pages on the Crown in Canada and that on Saskatchewan. The kit is intended as classroom resource material.

(New editions of both of these publications are planned for 1988.)

c. Saskatchewan Papers

The Saskatchewan Protocol Office can provide several brief papers related to symbols, the Crown and our system of government:

- the Lieutenant Governor
- Flag Procedures
- Saskatchewan Awards Program
- Forms of Address
- several sheets outlining our system of government, flags, and table of precedence.

Notes

This paper was prepared on the occasion of the 1987 visit to Saskatchewan of Her Majesty The Queen and His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh. The theme of the visit was "The Queen in Parliament - a celebration of our constitutional monarchy and parliamentary system of government". In conjunction with the visit the Government of Saskatchewan established The Queen Elizabeth II Scholarship in Parliamentary Studies to encourage graduate study and research into Saskatchewan government and politics.

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